

# Experimental Evaluation of Control Policies for Segway Robot in Dynamic Environments

---

Ian Buckley, Niharika Arora, Varun Murali

26 April 2015

ECE 6552: Nonlinear System Project

# Motivation

---

# Motivation

- Navigation is a fundamental objective in mobile robotics

# Motivation

- Navigation is a fundamental objective in mobile robotics
- Deliberative path planning suffers from unexpected conditions (i.e. Probabilistic Roadmaps)

# Motivation

- Navigation is a fundamental objective in mobile robotics
- Deliberative path planning suffers from unexpected conditions (i.e. Probabilistic Roadmaps)
- Reactive methods suffer from local minima (i.e. Potential Fields)

# Motivation

- Navigation is a fundamental objective in mobile robotics
- Deliberative path planning suffers from unexpected conditions (i.e. Probabilistic Roadmaps)
- Reactive methods suffer from local minima (i.e. Potential Fields)
- A hybrid approach applies the benefits and mitigates the shortcomings of both

# Motivation

- Navigation is a fundamental objective in mobile robotics
- Deliberative path planning suffers from unexpected conditions (i.e. Probabilistic Roadmaps)
- Reactive methods suffer from local minima (i.e. Potential Fields)
- A hybrid approach applies the benefits and mitigates the shortcomings of both
- A nonlinear navigation control protocol can achieve navigational objectives while reacting to unexpected obstacles

# System Description

---



# Robotic Platform

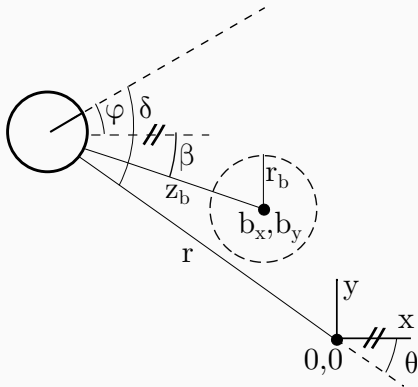


**Figure 1:** Jeeves - A modified Segway based robot mounted with a Primesense, Microsoft Kinect, Roboteye RE05, Hokuyo LTM-30x laser and the UR5. Currently modified to include the casters for static stability

# Unicycle Dynamics

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{r} \\ \dot{\theta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -v \cos(\delta) \\ \frac{v}{r} \sin(\delta) \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\dot{\delta} = \frac{v}{r} \sin(\delta) + \omega \quad (2)$$



**Figure 2:** Egocentric Polar Unicycle Dynamics with Obstacle

# Approach

---

# Objectives

## Soft Constraints

- Navigate to target location
- Drive the state of the robot to zero (e.g.  $\dot{x} = (\dot{r}, \dot{\theta}, \dot{\delta})^T \rightarrow 0$ )

## Hard Constraints

- Avoid obstacles
- The distance to the obstacle must not exceed a minimum distance (e.g.  $z_b > z_{safe}$ )

## System Constraints

- Inputs should not exceed threshold values
- $0 < v < v_{max}$  and  $0 < \omega < \omega_{max}$

# Approach Overview

A **switched mode** *quadratic programming controller* that **simultaneously** satisfies the soft constraints, hard constraints, and system constraints was designed.

To establish soft constraints as CLFs:

1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero

To establish soft constraints as CFLs:

1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero
2. Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function

To establish soft constraints as CLFs:

1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero
2. Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function
3. Design a second steering control that drives the state *away* from zero



1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero

$$z_1 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

# Soft Constraints as CLFs

1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero

$$z_1 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + (k_1\theta)^2}\right) \frac{v}{r} \sin(z_1 + \arctan(-k_1\theta)) + \omega$$

# Soft Constraints as CLFs

## 1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero

$$z_1 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + (k_1\theta)^2}\right) \frac{v}{r} \sin(z_1 + \arctan(-k_1\theta)) + \omega$$

Feedback linearization of this objective by choosing the angular velocity:

$$\omega = -\frac{v}{r} \left[ k_2 z_1 + \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + (k_1\theta)^2}\right) \sin(z_1 + \arctan(-k_1\theta)) \right]$$

# Soft Constraints as CLFs

## 1. Design a steering control that drives the state to zero

$$z_1 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + (k_1\theta)^2}\right) \frac{v}{r} \sin(z_1 + \arctan(-k_1\theta)) + \omega$$

Feedback linearization of this objective by choosing the angular velocity:

$$\omega = -\frac{v}{r} \left[ k_2 z_1 + \left(1 + \frac{k_1}{1 + (k_1\theta)^2}\right) \sin(z_1 + \arctan(-k_1\theta)) \right]$$

$$\dot{z}_1 = -k_2 \frac{v}{r} z_1$$

$\implies$  *Stabilization of the steering objective*

2. **Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function**

$$\delta = \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

2. **Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function**

$$\delta = \arctan(-k_1 \theta)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + \theta^2)$$

### 2. Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function

$$\delta = \arctan(-k_1 \theta)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + \theta^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\delta) + \theta v \sin(\delta)$$

## 2. Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function

$$\delta = \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + \theta^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\delta) + \theta v \sin(\delta)$$

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\arctan(-k_1\theta)) + \theta v \sin(\arctan(-k_1\theta))$$



## 2. Demonstrate that the steering control satisfies the control Lyapunov function

$$\delta = \arctan(-k_1\theta)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + \theta^2)$$

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\delta) + \theta v \sin(\delta)$$

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\arctan(-k_1\theta)) + \theta v \sin(\arctan(-k_1\theta))$$

$$\dot{V} < 0$$

$\implies$  *Stabilization of the state to zero*

3. Design a second steering control that drives the state away from zero

$$z_2 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\beta)$$

3. Design a second steering control that drives the state away from zero

$$z_2 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\beta)$$

Similar to  $z_1$ ...

3. Design a second steering control that drives the state away from zero

$$z_2 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\beta)$$

Similar to  $z_1$ ...

$$\dot{z}_2 = -k_2 \frac{v}{r} z_2$$

$\implies$  *Stabilization of the second steering objective*

3. Design a second steering control that drives the state away from zero

$$z_2 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\beta)$$

Similar to  $z_1$ ...

$$\dot{z}_2 = -k_2 \frac{v}{r} z_2$$

$\implies$  *Stabilization of the second steering objective*

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\arctan(k_1\beta)) + \theta v \sin(\arctan(-k_1\beta))$$

3. Design a second steering control that drives the state away from zero

$$z_2 = \delta - \arctan(-k_1\beta)$$

Similar to  $z_1$ ...

$$\dot{z}_2 = -k_2 \frac{v}{r} z_2$$

$\implies$  Stabilization of the second steering objective

$$\dot{V} = -rv \cos(\arctan(k_1\beta)) + \theta v \sin(\arctan(-k_1\beta))$$

$$\dot{V} \not\leq 0$$

$\implies$  The second steering control drives the state away from zero







# Results

---





# Conclusions

---



**Questions?**